

LICHENOLOGICAL MEMORABILIA, No. 9.

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NEW IRISH LICHENS.

In June, 1875, Mr. Larbalestier sent me collections of Lichens made by him in Connemara, a district of the west of Ireland, which has been hitherto scarcely at all examined with respect to Lichens. Mr. Larbalestier has most kindly included even the commoner species, which renders his communications still more valuable, as enabling us to add to our knowledge of their geographical distribution. Amongst them I detected the following, which I believe are new species, and communicated my determinations to Mr. Larbalestier (in litt.) the same month :—

1. *Verrucaria succina*, Leight.

Thallus fuscous, thin, effuse, scarcely, if at all, surrounding the base of the apothecia; apothecia numerous, large, amber-colour, hemispherico-conical, papillate; perithecium amber-colour throughout, dimidiate, spreading at the base; epithecium minute, poriform; paraphyses very delicate and slender; asci lineariclavate; spores 8, colourless, broadly fusiform. 7-septate, large.

On rocks near the lake, Kylemore, county Galway (1875). *Mr. Larbalestier*. Very rare.

The apothecia when wet become of a beautiful transparent amber-colour. Iodine has very slight, if any, reaction on the asci and spores. Its nearest ally would seem to be *V. illinita*, NYL., but that species differs in having a whitish thallus, nigricant apothecia, the perithecium colourless in lower part and fuscous in the upper part, and iodine turning the asci and spores of a dirty deep brown, and is also a corticolar lichen. Our lichen differs also in the size and colour of the apothecia from *V. chlorotica*, which is associated on the same rock, and which has also smaller 3-septate fusiform spores.

2. *Lecidea excelsa*, Leight.

Thallus whitish, slightly shining, thin, effuse, areolato-rimulose, subdiffract, areolæ plane and flat (K yellow, C yellow); apothecia bluish-black, large, innato-sessile or sessile, plane or slightly concave, very slightly pruinose; margin thickish, prominent, darker; hypothecium nigro-fuscous; paraphyses indistinct; spores 8, fulgineo-fuscous, oblong, 1-septate, small.

On the summit of Kylemore Mountains, county Galway. *Mr. Larbalestier* (June, 1875), rare.

3. *Lecidea livescens*, Leight.

Thallus white, granulose or granulato-verrucose; granules scattered and dispersed (K—C pale-reddish); hypothallus very black and predominating; apothecia scattered, arising from the

hypothallus, subinrate or innato-sessile, round or angulari-diformed, concave, the disk or epithecium of a pale grey livid appearance, surrounded with a thick, prominent, black, entire or flexuose margin; hypothecium nigro-fuscous; paraphyses thick, apices brown; spores 8, colourless, linear-oblong, simple, very minute.

On the Doughruagh, Kylemore, county Galway. Rare. *Mr. Larbalestier* (1875).

4. *Lecidea nitescens*, *Leight.*

Thallus white, thin, continuous, minutely and irregularly rimulose, effuse, indeterminate (K yellow, C yellow), often overspread, more or less, with a dark-brown alga; apothecia numerous, small, planoconvex, polished and shining, immarginate; hypothecium very thick, black; paraphyses distinct, but conglutinate, apices pale; spores 8, colourless, oblong or linear-oblong, simple, moderate in size; gelatina hymenea l. fulvescent.

On rocks, Salrock Road, Connemara. *Mr. Larbalestier* (1875).

CRYPTOGAMIC SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

The annual meeting of this Society has been held this year at Perth, and a detailed account of it having appeared in the "Gardener's Chronicle" (October 9th), it is unnecessary to repeat it here. A few remarks confined to the scientific aspects of the excursions and show may, however, not be wholly out of place. The Fungus Exhibition in the City Hall, on the 30th and the 1st Nov., was, perhaps, the largest ever seen, as far as the number of specimens is concerned, since the Society seemed fully resolved upon a "big thing" in the way of a show. Of fresh and dried specimens we are informed that there were more than 150,000. These covered a space of some 3000 square feet. When, however, it is remembered that, except the dried specimens arranged against the wall, very little attempt was made at naming the specimens, it can well be understood that numbers could be accumulated with less difficulty, and that though a "big show," it was not necessarily so perfect as it might have been. As a means of restriction, it may be objected, that a much smaller number of specimens, accurately named and somewhat systematically arranged, would have been far preferable. Nevertheless, it was meant to be a "big show," and it fully carried out the intention.

By dint of considerable perseverance the new and rare species were found here and there amongst the different collections over the room. It would occupy considerable space to enumerate all the interesting specimens to be seen amongst so many thousands.